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(3) Except as otherwise provided in §1505.16, to the acceptance of loans from insured depository institutions or other financial institutions on the customary terms and conditions offered to the general public;

(4) To the acceptance of food, refreshments, and accompanying entertainment of nominal value on infrequent occasions in the ordinary course of a conference, meeting, or other function at which an employee is properly in attendance in his or her official capacity;

- (5) To the acceptance of food, refreshments, and accompanying entertainment of nominal value offered in the course of a group function or widely attended gathering at which the attendance of the employee is in the interest of the Board.
- (c) Whenever an employee receives a gift or other item of monetary value the acceptance of which is prohibited by paragraph (a) of this section, or whenever a gift or other item of monetary value is received from a source other than a source described in paragraph (a) of this section and is given because of the employee's official position or in conjunction with official duties carried out by the employee, the employee shall notify the DAEO within ten days of receipt of such gift or item. The gift or item shall be promptly returned to the sender or otherwise disposed of as directed by the DAEO. The cost of returning such gift or item shall be borne by the Board.
- (d) An employee may not solicit a contribution from another employee for a gift to an official superior, make a donation as a gift to an official superior, or accept a gift from an employee receiving less pay than himself or herself, unless it is a voluntary gift or donation of nominal value made on a special occasion such as marriage, illness, or retirement.
- (e) An employee may not request or accept a gift, present, or decoration from a foreign government, except as permitted by law.
- (f) Procurement officials shall not, during the conduct of a procurement of goods or services under the Federal Procurement laws and regulations, knowingly solicit or accept any money, gratuity, or other thing of value from

any officer, employee, representative, agent, or consultant of any competing contractor for such procurement.

§1505.9 Travel expenses.

- (a) Expenses of travel, lodging, and subsistence incurred by an employee while on official duty shall be paid for or reimbursed by the Board and an employee shall not accept payment or reimbursement for such expenses from any private source except as provided in this §1505.9(d).
- (b) On rare occasions where there is no practical alternative to acceptance, an employee may accept travel, lodging, or subsistence from a private source while on official duty. The employee must report the acceptance, value, and circumstances thereof to his or her immediate supervisor and the DAEO within 30 days of such acceptance. When appropriate, the Board will reimburse the private source for the fair market value of such travel, lodging, or subsistence.
- (c) For the purpose of this section, "subsistence" does not include food or refreshments accepted on infrequent occasions in the ordinary course of an official function or a widely attended gathering as permitted by §1505.8 (b)(4) and (b)(5).
- (d) Under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 4111, an employee may accept reimbursement for travel, lodging, or subsistence expenses from an organization which is exempt from taxation under 26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3), if no U.S. Government payment or reimbursement is made for the expense, and acceptance does not result in, or create the appearance of, a conflict of interest; and in the case of employees who are permanent employees of any executive department or agency, being utilized by the Board on a reimbursable basis, where acceptance would be consistent with the other federal agency's travel policies and regulations.

§1505.10 Use of official information.

(a) Except as permitted in §1505.11, an employee may not, directly or indirectly, use or allow the use of information which is obtained as a result of his or her Board employment but which is not available to the general public in

order to engage in any financial transaction or to further a private interest.

- (b) An employee may not maintain, disclose, or otherwise use information in a manner which violates the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552a.
- (c) An employee may not disclose confidential business information obtained in the course of his or her employment or official duties except as authorized by law. (See 18 U.S.C. 1905.)

§1505.11 Lectures, speeches, and manuscripts.

- (a) No employee shall publish any material or speak before insured depository institutions or public organizations on matters involving the Board or RTC unless the employee receives prior approval, and prior clearance of material to be published, by the President.
- (b) An employee shall not use his or her official title without specific written approval of the President. An example of title use where approval is normally appropriate is where the employee's Government position is referred to in biographical information provided in conjunction with lectures, speeches, and manuscripts.
- (c) An employee shall not use in any teaching, lecturing, speaking, or writing engagement information obtained as a result of his or her Board employment unless the information is available to the general public or the President gives authorization for such use, upon the determination that the use of the information is in the public interest.
- (d) No employee may receive any compensation, honorarium, or other thing of monetary value for any speech, lecture, publication, or similar engagement, the subject matter of which relates specifically to matters involving the Board or RTC or contains information that is not otherwise available to the general public. No employee may accept an honorarium of more than \$2,000 for any appearance, speech, or article in connection with non-board related activities. (See 2 U.S.C. 441i.) Employees appointed by the President to full-time noncareer positions are prohibited from receiving any earned income from any outside

employment or activity. (See Executive Order 12674 of April 12, 1989.)

§1505.12 Employment of relatives.

- (a) For the purposes of this section:
- (1) A relative is any person related to an Oversight Board official, an RTC official, or a special Government employee of the Board or RTC as parent, stepparent, child, stepchild, brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, half-brother, half-sister, spouse, uncle, aunt, first cousin, nephew, niece, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law.
- (2) An *official* is any employee who has authority to appoint, employ, promote, or advance employees or who recommends anyone for appointment, employment, promotion, or advancement at the Oversight Board or the RTC.
- (3) A *supervisor* is any employee whose position requires independent judgment to appoint, employ, promote, advance, assign, direct, reward, transfer, suspend, discipline, remove, adjust grievances, or furlough any person or to recommend any such action.
 - (b) A Board official may not:
- (1) Appoint, employ, promote, or advance any relative to a position at the Oversight Board or the RTC;
- (2) Advocate a relative's appointment, employment, promotion, or advancement at the Oversight Board or RTC; or
- (3) Appoint, employ, promote, or advance a relative of another Oversight Board or RTC official if such other official has advocated the relative's appointment, employment, promotion, or advancement.
- (c)(1) No employee may be a supervisor of any relative.
- (2) Whenever any employee becomes a supervisor of a relative, the employee shall report in writing that fact to his or her supervisor. The appropriate management official, in consultation with the DAEO, shall determine whether the relative's position may be removed from the scope of the supervisor's authority, taking into consideration the nature of the supervisor's position, the operational needs of the work unit, and the potential for conflicts of interest or the appearance